

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Earthquake in South America—Oklahoma Constitution Approved—Taft at Tokio.

The great mausoleum for Pres. and Mrs. McKinley, in Canton, to which their bodies were recently taken, and where they will lie, was dedicated Monday by Pres. Roosevelt, before a crowd of fully fifty thousand people. Gov. Harris of Ohio and Justice Day of the U. S. Supreme Court also spoke. The president in his address paid a splendid tribute to the memory of the murdered president, and, recalling his kindness and love for all, drew from them the lesson of good will toward others, telling his hearers that there should be no strife between the rich and poor of this country, nor any jealousy of the men who had won success and wealth by honest methods. Before the dedication there was a great parade of troops and organizations of citizens.

Evidence of the immense profits made by the "fake" companies owned by the Standard Oil Company was brought out at the hearings which continued in New York, and the government lawyers also began to get on a trail of certain records of the company which are supposed to contain evidence of law breaking by it, and which disappeared when they would have helped show how the people have been robbed. At the same time an alleged agent of the Standard was arrested in Findlay, Ohio, where the trust was recently on trial, charged with attempting to bribe one of the jurors that heard the case against the oil trust.

Gov. Magoon of Cuba discovered a conspiracy to start a rebellion against the American government there, but he nipped it in the bud. The secret police arrested Gen. Maso Para, Gen. Juan Ducaasi and Gen. Lara Miret on charges of starting the plot. The officials say that there is much talk of a rebellion, but that they do not believe there is any danger of serious trouble. There is reason to believe, however, that the conspiracy has been going on for some time past. There are persistent rumors that the money for the plot came from Wall street, New York, and it is known that there are certain men there who think they would profit if conditions in the island should remain so disturbed that the United States Government would think it could not safely withdraw its troops.

Thomas Lipton's challenge for a yacht race for the America's cup, the most valued of all yachting trophies, was declined by the New York Yacht Club, which now holds the cup, and Sir Thomas announced that he would soon challenge again in a way which would be more likely to be accepted.

The cruiser squadron from the Asiatic station, comprising the armored cruisers West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Colorado under command of Rear Admiral Dayton, arrived at San Francisco several hours ahead of the expected time.

An attempt was made last week to extend the telegraphers strike to several classes of telegraphers who have not yet gone out, but the attempt failed. The strike drags on without important change.

Secretary Taft and his party, on their way to the Philippines to see the opening of the first representative assembly in those islands, reached Tokio, the capital of Japan, where they were very warmly welcomed.

An outbreak of Boxerism has occurred at Nankangien, in the southern part of the province of Kiangsi, China. An Italian priest and a number of converts have been murdered.

The State of New York has dedicated a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the services of the New York soldiers engaged in the night fight of July 2, 1863.

About 3,000 Moorish rebels defeated a force of Moroccan troops near Melilla after a battle lasting a day and a half. The rebels cut off the heads of twenty-eight of the Sultan's soldiers as trophies of their victory.

J. D. Powers of Louisville was elected president of the American Bankers' Association at its annual meeting at Atlantic City.

Reports of earthquakes on Sunday and Monday of last week which caused severe damage in Guatemala City, in Central America, reached the rest of the world late last week.

The Missouri railroads claim the two-cent fare law has cost them \$1,500,000 during the three months it has been in operation.

NEGRO SCHOOL PLANS

Full Statement of Berea's Purpose by President Frost—Misleading Report Corrected.

An article in The Louisville Herald, published last week, and purporting to be an interview with the Rev. Dr. A. E. Thomson of this place, said that the college authorities had definitely decided that the colored branch of Berea should not be located near here, and added that it was probable that it would be in Louisville. Knowing that the best meaning newspapers often make misleading statements and believing that the college did not intend to have any information about its plans, of such great interest to all the friends of the school, given out so far from here, The Citizen asked Pres. Frost for a statement of the exact present shape of the plans in regard to the colored department, and received from him the following, which may be considered as authoritative:-

"It will be remembered that after Berea had received 'all young people of good moral character' for nearly forty years, exactly as a Northern or European school would do, a sudden enactment of the Legislature of Kentucky forbade the continuance of this practice. To meet the immediate distress Berea paid the railroad fare and otherwise assisted the colored student who were then in attendance so that they could continue their education at Fisk University and other good schools outside the state. The College has an abiding interest in the colored people and a responsibility for their progress, and in the following year, in addition to assisting the young people who had formerly been students in Berea, a score of others nominated by our colored graduates in different parts of Kentucky were also taken on to this scholarship list. The result has been that a good group of young colored men and women from Kentucky have been enjoying the advantages of Hampton, Fisk, Knoxville College, Tuskegee and other noted schools some of them at the North. These are all people who expect to return and do their life work in Kentucky and they will undoubtedly prove a large reinforcement to the better elements of the colored population in this state.

"Of course the withdrawal of the colored from Berea has in no wise diminished its expenses and the money used for carrying out this scholarship plan for the benefit of the colored has been a large extra expense and burden.

"The scholarship plan itself has never been thought of as a permanent thing. The colored people of Kentucky have never had a single school of commanding importance. Their only chance for large opportunities in an educational way has been their part in Berea, and now that this is cut off they are more destitute of educational guidance than the colored people of any other state. Tennessee, for example, has three schools for the colored, any one of which is larger and better than all the colored schools of Kentucky put together. The same thing is true of Georgia or any other Southern state.

"The Trustees of Berea have appointed a Committee consisting of the President, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Bond (an eminent colored graduate, long pastor of the Howard Memorial Church in Nashville, Tennessee) and Mr. John R. Rogers of Brooklyn (inventor of the linotype machine, and son of Berea's first Principal.) This Committee has been charged with the general consideration of Berea's duty to the colored people. They have reported to the Board that the question of the constitutionality of the law which cut out the colored students from Berea is not the main thing in this case. The law is undoubtedly unconstitutional and tyrannical and will be so declared by the Supreme Court.

"But the fact remains that the conditions are such, owing to facts quite beyond Berea's control, that the best thing to do is to seek to establish a school distinctively for the colored people of Kentucky. The Trustees have set aside the income from a certain portion of the endowment funds of Berea as well as a rental value upon certain of its buildings and fixed properties. The income thus derived is placed at the disposal of this Committee to be used in carrying on the scholarship plan described above and also towards the establishment of a suitable colored school so soon as plans can be matured and additional funds raised. No steps can be taken until additional money is secured because the endowment funds of Berea must be kept sacredly as endowment forever and can never be used for the purchase of lands or school equipments. The Trustees are bound to use all funds in accordance with the purpose for which they were given. To enable Berea College to adjust itself to this new arrangement a large sum of money will be necessary.

TWO OF THE MEN WORKING ON BERE'S COLORED SCHOOL



J. R. ROGERS,
A Son of One of Berea's Founders.



JAMES BOND,
Long a Leading Preacher of Nashville

TO READERS OF THE CITIZEN.

The Citizen has been under new management for four weeks now, but I have been so busy learning the work of the office, that there has been no time till now to write a word of greeting to the thousands of readers who, I hope, will soon be my friends, and feel that I am theirs. The Citizen is now, I believe, the best paper of its class in Eastern Kentucky, giving the best value for the money both to subscribers and advertisers. It has not, however, had the whole time and care of one man, and I hope that by giving it such care I can make it even more valuable than now. As the subscribers are my constituency, much as the voters are the constituency of an official, and as I am asking the endorsement, thru subscriptions, of this constituency, I shall try in this letter, to tell my platform—the things I intend to do thru this paper for the benefit of its subscribers.

1. The Citizen is intended for the people of Eastern Kentucky, and we intend to print it in the way, and to print in it the things, which are of most interest and importance to the people of these counties. If any of our subscribers feels that the paper could be made more valuable to him or her in any way, I shall be glad to hear from him or her, and will make the change desired unless there are important reasons against it.

2. The Citizen has tried to give information which would help everybody, the mother in the home, the farmer about his stables and fields, and the teachers and child in the school house. I shall continue to do this, and hope to improve and extend each of these departments.

3. The Citizen has stood for religion, education, clean living, fair dealing, obedience to law, and helpfulness to each other. I shall try to see that these principles are carried out in every line of the paper.

4. The Citizen has aimed to provide the best reading for the little folks. It has good stories, games, puzzles, and information for the boys and girls. This department, too, I plan to enlarge and improve.

5. The Citizen has done little in politics. I believe that politics are too close to the heart of every good American to be passed over by a paper intended to be for all the people all the time, and The Citizen will from now on take a deep interest in political things. As The Citizen stands for the best always, it now supports the Republican party, in both state and nation, but as no political party has ever had and kept all the best things, The Citizen will not commit itself wholly to any party. On each question that comes up it will take what seems the highest stand, regardless of all other considerations. It now supports the policies of Theodore Roosevelt and the state Republican ticket, believing that they stand for the best there is in politics today. If at any time, however, the party departs from the high principles which guide and have guided it, The Citizen will sorrowfully say farewell to the Republican party, while remaining true to Republican principles.

6. The Citizen will devote more attention than before to business affairs, and will give the news of cattle, lumber, oil, coal, and other businesses as soon as it can be gathered.

7. The Citizen will improve and increase the amount of its correspondence from the different counties.

If a paper run on these lines will please you, then keep up your subscription and tell your friends about it. If it will not suit you, please tell me why not. And remember that it takes time to do things, and that The Citizen will keep on growing better, and do not be disappointed if all the improvement does not come at once. Also, do not blame us for not giving you what you want unless you tell us what that is.

Yours sincerely,

Stanley Frost.

Editor and Manager of The Citizen.

pose for which they were given. To enable Berea College to adjust itself to this new arrangement a large sum of money will be necessary.

"The Committee in charge propose to take advantage of the opportunity to establish a school of the very best type and pattern. As they are planning it from the beginning it can be most perfectly conformed to real needs and present methods. The new school will not be a college proper, to compete with Fisk and other schools of that type, but will meet the great need of industrial training, and will prepare teachers for the colored public schools. It will probably have scholarships to assist students of special talent to pursue higher education elsewhere. All in all it will mean much for the prosperity and comfort of both races in Kentucky.

"The effort will be made to secure the best location for the colored people of the entire state and to secure the co-operation of all who are interested in the progress of the colored race. Dr. Thomson has visited Lexington and Louisville and other places to confer with those who would naturally be interested in this great undertaking, and he is soon to make a tour of the principal colored schools of the South. As yet there has been no decision reached as to where the school may best be located.

"At an early day Rev. James Bond of Nashville will resign his charge in that city in order that he may co-operate with President Frost in securing funds and perfecting plans for the new institution. The remaining member of the Committee, Mr. Rogers of Brooklyn, is actively interested and giving important services to the project."

WITH THE CANDIDATES

Mr. Willson's Enthusiastic Richmond Meeting—Judge Hager Very Busy Explaining.

All the best of the reports of the success of the speaking tour of the Hon. Augustus E. Willson, the great Republican candidate for governor, were more than proved by the wonderful enthusiasm shown by the big crowd which he addressed in Richmond last Wednesday. Going into a Democratic town, and on a day which was far from the best possible, he still had a crowd which could hardly have been larger if the president himself had been speaking, and carried all his hearers away by his eloquence, as well as convincing them by his powerful arguments, and shocking them by his exposures of the methods of the Democratic ring. Yet so fair and reasonable were his statements that he convinced many Democrats and greatly weakened his opponent in that town, while strengthening himself. He told no more than is known and can be proved, yet brought his facts together in so masterly a fashion as to leave no doubt in his hearers' minds as to the rights of the case.

The chief interest in the campaign this last week has been caused by the funny attempts of the Democrats to straddle the saloon issue. The general attitude of the party has been that suggested in the famous letter of Percy Haly to Judge Lassing, when he said that the thing to do was to catch the liquor people in the cities and the temperance vote in the country. This is evidently what the whole party has been trying to do, only something has slipped. When Owen Tyler was nominated on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Louisville there did not seem to be any doubt in anyone's mind that Judge Hager was backing him. Then he suddenly made a break on the saloon question, and said that he believed the law ought to be repealed. It was interesting to see how quickly each of the men who is running for some state office proved, sure, sure, that he had nothing to do with Tyler's nomination.

Mr. Willson is pushing the Republican campaign easily and well. He has spoken this week more to the north, to large audiences, and has made many votes—just how many will not be known till election. The danger is that they will not be known then. He has kept Mr. Hager so busy explaining that that gentleman has had little time to repeat the foolish charges that he made earlier in the campaign. Mr. Hager even had to quit the stump for a while to go to Frankfort to look at those books' he is so fond of.

Another blow to the Democrats has been the indictment by the grand jury at Frankfort of the election officers implicated in frauds charged by the Louisville Herald and discussed in this column last week. Three men were indicted, one of the election judges having died since the alleged crime was committed.

Outside the state too, politics have been active. The most important thing has been the declaration by Secretary Root that the President will keep his word, and not run again. No one who knows the President has seriously thought that he would go back on his promise to the people, but this statement from one of the men who knows him best should stop the last of the foolish third term talk, so that the men who believe in the President's policies can get together on some one of themselves who will carry out the work that "Teddy" has begun, and give the people the kind of government they need and want.

This puts Secretary Taft to the front again, and lends interest to the news that the labor leaders have decided that they will fight against the nomination of Mr. Taft, and his election when nominated. This would scare more people if the labor leaders had defeated any of the men that they fought against last year. The labor union is beyond any doubt a good thing, and one that has done much good to the laboring man of the country, but it is a thing which should always remember that it is only part of the people, and not try to have the officials run the country for it alone. The chief objection to Mr. Taft seems to be that he once issued an order which prevented some lawless labor men from destroying the property of certain other men against whom they had had a strike. This decision of his to stand by the law would seem to most men a good reason why he should be president, rather than a reason for fighting him.

The president announced finally last [Continued on Sixth Page.]

THINGS TO THINK OF

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- For Governor, AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON, of Jefferson County.
- For Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM H. COX, of Mason County.
- For Attorney General, JAMES BREATHITT, of Christian County.
- For Auditor, FRANK P. JAMES, of Mercer County.
- For Treasurer, EDWARD FARLEY, of McCracken County.
- For Secretary of State, BEN L. BRUNER, of Breckinridge County.
- For Supt. of Public Instruction, J. S. CRABE, of Boyd County.
- For Com'r of Agriculture, N. C. RANKIN, of Henry County.
- For Clerk Court of Appeals, NAPIER ADAMS, of Pulaski County.
- For Railroad Com'r 3rd district, A. T. SILER, of Whitley County.

For years there has been wilful waste on the part of the owners of American timber lands, and in consequence the day of woeful want is fast approaching. A lumber "famine" is as certain as anything human can be, and the blame lies on the shoulders of the companies that in their desire for immediate returns have neglected every safeguard against deforestation. Vast quantities of timber are being destroyed every year. It is apparently idle to argue with men capable of such short-sighted greed. The only remedy is an extension of the government forest reserves, and this of course, there are plenty of beneficiaries of the old way in congress to oppose.

One German critic patronizingly remarks that, of course, the American navy is totally lacking in such a thing as tradition. This from the representative of a brand new fleet that never fought a real battle is rather entertaining. The American navy, now a hundred and thirty-two years old, is one of the oldest in the world, and its brilliant traditions of almost unbroken victory is precisely its strongest point.

BEREA REGISTRATION 233

Registration for fall election, held thruout the state Tuesday, was heavy and the usual disorders and troubles were reported. In Berea there were 233 voters registered. Of these 157 were Republicans, 54 Democrats, 5 Prohibitionists and 17 Independents.

SECOND OPENING FALL TERM October 9th.

Students can enter at any time, but those who present themselves on Oct. 9, can get a ten weeks term before the Christmas Vacation, and important advantages of various kinds.

Cost for the 10 weeks, \$20.83
Installment Plan:
First day, \$12.38
(Including \$1.00 deposit)
October 30, \$9.75
and the deposit dollar back when you leave.

NEWS AND FEATURES ON OTHER PAGES

- PAGE TWO. Serial—The Castle of Lies. Temperance Notes.
- PAGE THREE. News of Berea. College Items. Needs of Kentucky's Schools.
- PAGE FOUR. Comments. Pensions for School Teachers. Face Shows Character. Modern Child Needs Discipline. Preparations at Canton. The Youth's Department.
- PAGE FIVE. The Dairy—Hints and Help. The Sunday School Lesson.
- PAGE SIX. The School—Problems of the District School, by Prof. Dinmore. The Farm—The Indispensable Cow.
- PAGE SEVEN. General News. Recent State News.
- PAGE EIGHT. Eastern Kentucky Correspondence.